11: Cipriani E-3 (1951-1955) 1966 AZ2 Andamans AZ2
Onges

softness of their skin. They have what must be among the darkest skins in the world, and in certain lights some individuals have a bluish tinge, which I have never seen in any other region. Something similar seems to have existed among the now extinct Tasmans, although they differed markedly from the Andamanese in other respects. The Onges are the only Andamanese who are not invariably intensely black, and the bluish type is rare among them. This might be attributable to contact with the nearby Nicobars, where a yellowish skin is common, in conjunction with Mongoloid features. I saw no traces, however, of such admixture; the Arioto show some sign of recent Burmese influence, but any ethnic influences on the Onges and Jarawas must have been extremely ancient, indeed before their arrival in the archipelago. In the south and south-west of Little Andaman I did find individuals markedly taller than the rest (though still small), but it is clear that outwardly at least the Onges and Jarawas still retain most of their unique somatic characteristics, which have remained unchanged for thousands of years.

The Andamanese skin is very smooth in texture, and lacks the odour characteristic of many of the African peoples. This would appear to depend on the chemical composition of the sweat, as the Andamanese never intentionally wash, although brushing against the sodden vegetation, and frequent immersion while collecting shellfish, or fishing, in some measure compensates. Curiously enough their sweat does seem to repel the local ticks, which drive Europeans mad; again, it was interesting that the Indians and Burmese of my party were variously affected by them.

Their skin is also extraordinarily elastic – I noticed that in the forest I scratched myself continually at the slightest touch against thorns or branches, whereas the Onges invariably emerged quite unscathed at the end of the trek. Their greater agility of movement will undoubtedly have been part of the answer, but it would be impossible to avoid any scratches, as they do, unless their skin 'gave' to an abnormal degree.

Another effect of this elasticity is that the women suffer no disfiguration of the skin over the abdomen after childbirth, and neither sex becomes wrinkled to any noticeable extent with age. This distinguishes them clearly from peoples with whom they have been compared – such as the Bushmen, who (possibly in part due

11: Cipriani E-3 (1951-1955) 1966 AZ2 Andamans AZ2
Onges

to the arid climate) are among the most wrinkled people in the world.

At birth, the Onges are tiny, attractive little creatures, very plump, but rarely over two and a half kilograms in males and two kilograms in females. I was very fortunate indeed in that I succeeded in persuading one young couple to let me examine their new-born child. Local superstition forbids a stranger looking on a child for any length of time, and even an Onge who does so is regarded with suspicion, so I had to be extremely cautious.

The infant was born on 30 March 1954, in the forest to the north of Labanar. Like most deliveries, birth took place in the forest on a bed improvised for the purpose, with only the father (on some occasions also the wife's mother) present, and the placenta was buried under the bed. The women recover very quickly;[1] after a few days they are fit for heavy work, returning to the group without any purification ceremonies, and this was no exception. After a wealth of gifts I managed to examine the child on the morning of 31 March and again on 10, 13 and 14 April. After this mother and child vanished completely, and the father would give me only evasive replies, although only a few days before he had been willing to help me open some graves round Tambe-e-buiè, allowing me to remove the bones of nine Onges who had been dead for many years; superstition (or the women) overcame him on this occasion, however.

My examinations were all carried out in the presence of the mother and at least two of the older women, who were determined to prevent me touching the child.

The child, like all Onge babies, had no body hair; this persists throughout life, though some males have sparse moustaches. Its head was covered with a very fine, sparse down, not black like the adults, but already showing signs of the characteristic woolly texture. Dark reddish-brown, the hair becomes black and tightly curled during the first year of life. The eyelashes curl markedly in adults, but the hair of the eyebrows is virtually straight; in the infant the former were barely visible, and the latter completely absent.

The nails were strong and well formed, projecting a little beyond

[1] Childbirth is normally very easy, but miscarriages are common, probably due to lack of vitality in the foetus.

11: Cipriani E-3 (1951-1955) 1966 AZ2 Andamans AZ2

Queensland and (as the Cape Bedford type) elsewhere. Oars, method of fixing the booms and float – all are similar throughout the area, including the Andamans.

Even game, once caught, is treated and distributed similarly by these peoples, from the Andamans to Oceania. Cooking is done without salt, in earth ovens (whether or not fire or red-hot stones are used) very different from those of Africa and America. The Semang and Aetà of today know how to make fire by friction, as do the peoples of New Guinea, Australia and Polynesia; the Tasmans also have the knowledge to do so, but prefer to carry burning logs with them on their journeys, like the Andamanese. In certain parts of New Guinea and perhaps in some of the Pacific islands (as in the Andamans) the art of fire-making was unknown or possibly forgotten until recent times; it is said that the Papuans of the Bay of Astralobius knew nothing of the art until the middle of the nineteenth century. But the only sure information comes from the Andamans, where, whether through ignorance or loss of knowledge, the art of fire-making is unknown and fire is always carried everywhere.

Among the objects typical of the Andamans and found also among the Semang, the Aetà, and other Oceanic peoples are the digging stick and the crude hatchet. The former, used for gathering edible roots and tubers, is merely a pointed stick, but every family possesses one. The hatchet is slightly more elaborate, having both handle and blade, and like the digging stick, occurs always in virtually the same form.[1] Objects woven from vegetable fibres are also very similar in appearance – often very durable and sometimes pleasing by any standards. In some places woven breast-plates are used in warfare, but here the Jarawas differ, using single sheets of bark.

These are but a few of the many examples which one can find of this striking similarity between these widely separated peoples. And alongside cultural similarities there exist others, anthropological and physical, which cannot be overlooked. Physically the

[1] This is simply a cutting tool fixed into a natural elbow in a suitable branch. The blade is fixed into the wood near the elbow, and the branch is cut off, so as to leave a short handle. The whole thing is reminiscent of a swan's head on a long neck, and is easily turned into a crude plane or adze by revolving the blade in the haft through a right angle.

11: Cipriani E-3 (1951-1955) 1966 AZ2 Andamans AZ2

most striking of these is ambidexterity. This is the general rule in the Onges and also appears as a normal trait in the primitive peoples of Oceania, America and Asia. Another physical characteristic of the Onges, reported also in Tasmans and various peoples of Oceania, is the early onset of ageing in both sexes; in the Tasmans the women are rarely fertile after the age of thirty, and this is also probably the case with the Onges. Unlike the Tasmans, however, the Onges, though sharing their very black skin colour, have among other physical differences markedly scant body hair. A study of their blood groups by Dr H. Lehmann (see also Mourant) has moreover lent very considerable support to the external physical evidence in favour of a relationship between the Andamanese and the people of Oceania, both past and present.

From the anthropological point of view perhaps the most outstanding feature of all these peoples is that despite their extreme aggressiveness towards outsiders their corporate sense is such that they have no need of leaders to give orders. Rarely are there hereditary leaders; such as they are, their leaders are chosen on the basis of outstanding powers, such as supposed clairvoyance, as in the Andamanese.

The Andamanese themselves know nothing of their origins, lost in the mists of time, and it is for us to trace them, working back along the paths cleared by the anthropologist, the ethnographer and the archaeologist. They represent today the survival, almost unchanged, of a culture once to be found all over Oceania, spread thousands of years ago by canoes hardly different from those the Onges use today. They carried the unknown seamen from island to island, bearing with them a way of life which in the Andamans at least was never to change – a point of arrival, rather than of departure. Driven in on themselves by circumstances of geography just as other circumstances now unknown had driven them there originally, they have remained isolated, dwindling in numbers over the centuries, until they were discovered by the modern world. Their reception of outsiders, however they come and whoever they may be, is aggressive; consciously or unconsciously the Andamanese seek to preserve the only way of life they know. And who can be sure they are wrong?

No one could deny the demographic decadence of the islanders,

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141 ANTHROPOMETRY--mean, range, and sex distribution of physical measurements (e.g., stature, weight, span, length of limbs); indices (e.g., cephalic, nasal); etc. See also:

Postures . . . . . 516 Conception of ideal bodily proportions . . . 826

1: Radcliffe-Brown E-5 (1906-1908)1922
AZ2 Andamans AZ2

[p. 28A]

PLATE III

141
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A man of the North Andaman and his son. (The man's height is 1438 mm., 4 feet 8 inches)

2:Man G-5 (1869-1880)1932 AZ2 Andamans AZ2

PLATE I.

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E. H. MAN IN 1875 WITH NATIVE BOYS, THE FIVE JOINT AUTHORS OF THE "LETTERS TO JAMBU" IN 1879.

(*See* p. 60, Alexander J. Ellis's Report.)

[facing p. VI]

2:Man G-5 (1869-1880)1932 AZ2 Andamans AZ2

PLATE II.

141
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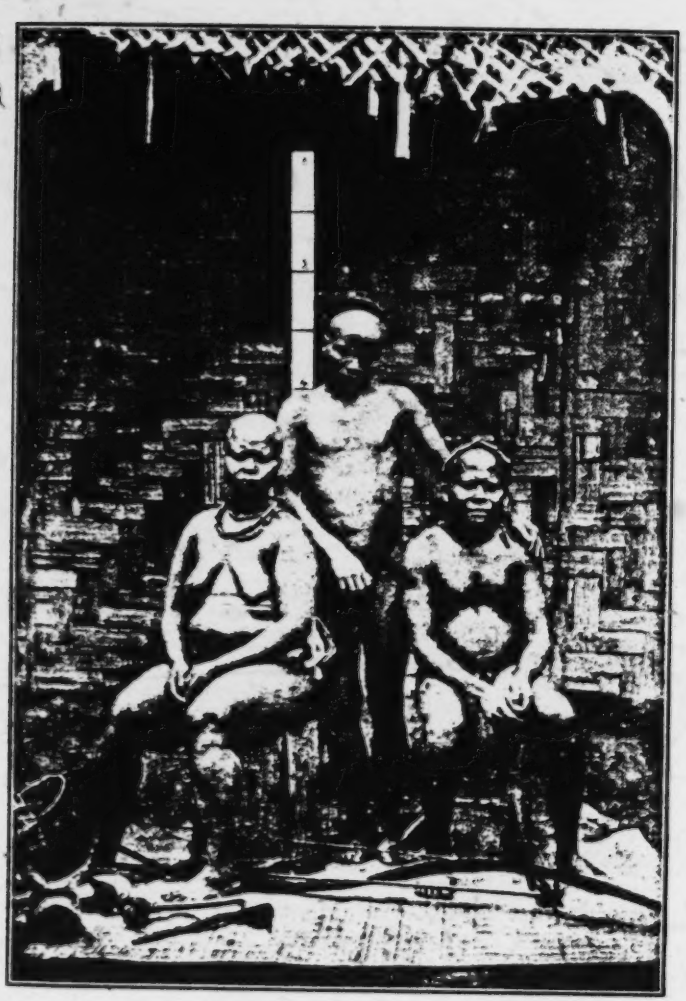

GREAT ANDAMAN TYPES AT PORT BLAIR HOME.

[facing p. ~~XX~~]

2: Man G-5 (1869-1880)1932 AZ2 Andamans AZ2

tionately slender," such persons no more represent the general type of the race, than the sickly inmates of a London hospital can be regarded as fair specimens of the average Englishman; in point of fact the remark which is commonly made by strangers who see them for the first time, is, "how well these savages are developed." In confirmation of this I would refer you to the photographs, and table of weights and measurements of forty-eight male, and forty-one female adults, which I have prepared,[1] being persuaded that more correct information can be obtained by such means than from any verbal description, however minute and careful.

3. Although the Mahomedan travellers, a thousand years ago, described their feet as "very large, and almost a cubit in length," my observations and measurements go to prove that their feet, as well as their hands and ears, are small and well-shaped; the heel in some cases projects slighly, but never to the extent peculiar to negro races.

4. Dr. Dobson, in his valuable paper "On the Andamans and Andamanese" (published in the Anthropological Institute's Journal, vol. iv, p. 464), alleges the existence of a "remarkable contrast between the size of the males and females;"[2] but the example, which he cites in proof, of *mai'a .bô'ra* and his wife, was quite exceptional, for this man, whom we nicknamed "Moriarty," like many of the Andaman chiefs, was as much above, as his ebon consort was below, the ordinary stature of the race. From the illustrations and lists of measurements, to which reference has already been made, it will be found that the average height of the men is 4 feet 10⅜ inches, and of the women 4 feet 7¼ inches,[3] while their average weight is 98⅛ lbs. and 93¼ lbs. respectively—results which cannot be said to indicate a striking disparity between the sexes.

meals. This distended abdominal condition is noticeable in children of both sexes; but as the lads grow up, they take more exercise, and their abdominal, as well as other muscles, become firmer and retain the mechanical distension of the belly. With the women it is different; these latter influences do not exist. . . . . ." ("Remarks on the Aborigines of the Andaman Islands," by Surgeon E. S. Brander, late 2nd Medical Officer, Port Blair.)

[1] *Vide* Appendix C.

[2] The following extract from an article in the *Bombay Gazette* of 2nd August, 1881, by an officer stationed for about a year at the Andamans, will show what opposite conclusions are arrived at by those who are content to trust to the accuracy of their individual judgment without reference to actual measurements:—"The women . . . are on the whole bigger than the men, who are, however, particularly well made."

[3]

			ft. in.
Maximum height of the males measured was			5·4¼.
,, ,,	females	,,	4·11¼.
Minimum ,,	males	,,	4·5¾
,, ,,	females	,,	4·4.

2:Man G-5 (1869-1880)1932 AZ2 Andamans AZ2

141 5. The old statement, so often repeated, that their stature never exceeds 5 feet, must also be noticed, as the list in question shows that fourteen of the forty-eight males who were measured were slightly above that height. I would add, that on a visit paid to North Andaman, about two years ago—by Colonel Cadell, V.C., the present Chief Commissioner—an *âkà-.châ·riàr-* was seen whose height was estimated at about 5 feet 8 inches; but this must be regarded as very remarkable and exceptional, for the tallest specimen of the race, that had till then been met with, was a chief standing 5 feet 4¼ inches.

142 6. In consequence of their early marriages, the cares of maternity and the nature of the duties which devolve upon them, the women soon lose the graceful figures which many of them possess in their youth, and they often, in their maturer years, become so obese as to be objects of wonder to Europeans.[1]

147 **Anatomy and Physiology.**—1. With the view of forming some idea of the average temperature and rates of pulse and respiration per minute, five youths, fair representatives of the race, were examined, with the following results:—

No.	Age.	Temperature under the axilla.*	Rate per minute		Remarks.
			of pulse.	of respiration.	
1	22	96·9	56	19	The subjects were at rest and in the shade, and had not eaten for several hours previously.
2	20	97·8	62	22	
3	18	97·8	64	24	* The bulb was left undisturbed for five minutes.
4	16	97·8	64	21	
5	17	98·3	74	20	

142 **Colour.**—1. Their skin is naturally smooth, and greasy to the touch, and there is little or no hair or down over the surface,[2] and, with regard to its colour, by the aid of reflected light it has been found that not only are there several shades of colour among this race, ranging between bronze or dark copper colour, sooty, and black, but also that in individuals the complexion of the face and body are different. The distinctions are, however, so slight as to be unnoticed by the people themselves.

2. The results of careful observation go to prove that these

[1] Surgeon Brander, in the paper referred to in the preceding footnote, remarks, that "this condition, I should think, is induced partly by the absence of any proper abdominal support during pregnancy, and is partly due to the distension their stomachs habitually undergo after food."

[2] Even under the axilla it is rarely found, and then only very scantily, but a certain amount of tufted hair is not wanting about the genitals.

2: Man G-5 (1869-1880)1932 AZ2 Andamans AZ2

302 they never intentionally interfere with the natural colour, but some of the pigment, *kòi·ob-*, with which they so frequently paint their persons sometimes accidentally adheres to their curly wigs, these being often used for wiping or drying their hands.

142 10. The colour of the hair among different individuals varies between black, greyish-black, and sooty, the last perhaps predominating; it is apparently uninfluenced by, and does not correspond with, the hue of the eye or skin; it commences to turn grey about the fortieth year, but the number of those who exceed that age being small, white hair is seldom seen.

165 **Development and Decay.**—1. The average length of life, owing to excessive infant mortality as well as to the small number that attain old age, can hardly be reckoned as much, if at all, beyond 22 years. Not more than three generations of the same family have ever been known to be alive at the same time.

2. Fifty years is believed to be the extreme limit of age among them, and the majority of those who attain it are women.

145 3. Judging from those whose births have been registered by us, it would seem that physical development takes place at a late age as compared with natives of India, the males not attaining puberty till about the 16th year, and the females not before the 15th,[1] while the maxima of stature and bulk are not reached till two or three years later; should the opinion thus formed be confirmed by further observations, the fact will serve to weaken the theories that have been advanced by some anthropologists to account for the phenomenon hitherto assumed to be of universal application, that "the period of immaturity is curtailed in inverse proportion to the approximation to the equator or the polar circle;"[2] but, as the same writer goes on to say, "probably the latitude of the abode has no reference to this phenomenon; it may more probably have some connection with the darkness of the skin."

141 4. Among the Andamanese, when the head is in the customary position, the line taken by a horizontal plane drawn through the *meatus auditorius* would, in most cases, pass through the apex of the facial angle, or, in exceptional cases, somewhat lower. I cannot entirely concur in the opinion expressed by Dr. Brander regarding the variety of the facial type found among them, as he says that "some faces seem to resemble the Negraic, some the Malayan, and some even the Aryan in character;" it is, however, a curious physiognomical fact, of which there can be little or no question, that a remarkable diversity in this respect *does* exist among them, though it is

[1] The extreme ages for child-bearing appear to be 16 and 35 years.
[2] Peschel.

2:Man G-5 (1869-1880)1932 AZ2 Andamans AZ2

hardly sufficient to admit of the inference, which might be drawn from the passage just quoted, and on which the incorrect theory might be based, as to their being of mixed descent. I would add that I observed, like Dr. Brander, that these differences are more noticeable among the males than among the females of the population.

Crosses.—1. In a footnote to his interesting paper on the Andamanese, Dr. Day mentions that "some have entirely smooth hair," and he suggests the probability of a portion of the race being of African origin or of mixed African descent.

2. With the exception of three children of mixed parentage,[1] none of whom survived more than seven or eight years, no examples are known of the existence of a cross-breed among these tribes; and, as none but these three children have been known to have had other than the frizzly hair which is one of the distinctive characteristics of the race, I have no doubt that Dr. Day either observed, or was informed of, the peculiarity occurring in their case, and his remarks must, therefore, be taken as applying only to them.

3. Not only would it have been impossible for us to have continued so long in ignorance of the existence of any individuals of this race who differed so widely from their fellow countrymen as to have smooth hair, but additional evidence is afforded by the denial of the Andamanese to every inquiry instituted on this point.

4. Another statement has been published which is also calculated to mislead; it is as follows:—"I agree with Mr. F. Day that the chief of Rutland Island is probably a native of India."[2] The chief here referred to, by name *maia .bīcla*, but generally called by us *mūnshī .bīcla*[3] (*vide* Plate II, fig. 2), was one of the best known, as he certainly was the most useful of all our aboriginal acquaintances. He was not only a thorough, though superior, specimen of the race, but his parents were so well known to be of pure Andamanese blood that his intimates were surprised to learn that a doubt regarding the purity of his descent should even for a moment have been entertained, and certainly I, and others who have for many years been associated with the man and his friends, see no grounds for regarding their statements on this point with the least suspicion.

5. Judging from the exceptional cases above mentioned of a cross breed occurring among them, it seems improbable that the existence of a mixed race in their midst would be tolerated, for all three of the children met their death by violence or neglect,

[1] Hindoo fathers and Andamanese mothers.
[2] Dr. Dobson.
[3] He died of measles in April, 1877.

2:Man G-5 (1869-1880)1932 AZ2 Andamans AZ2

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APPENDIX C.

Table of Weights and Measurements of 48 Andamanese Male and 41 Female Adults

Males.

No.	Weight.	Height.	Size round head.	Round neck.	Round chest.	Round waist.	Round buttocks.	Round thigh.	Round calf.	Round ankle.	Round biceps	Round arm.	Round fore-arm.	Round wrist.	Length of spine.	Length of arm and hand.	Length from shoulder to elbow.	From shoulder to wrist.	From ankle to knee.	From ankle to hip.	Length of foot.
	lbs.	ft. ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
1	119½	5 3½	22½	13	32	29	34½	20	12½	8½	12½	11	10½	6½	21	29½	13	23½	17½	35	10
2	95	4 10	20½	12	30½	27½	32	18	12	7	11½	9½	8½	5½	18	26	12	21	14½	28½	9½
3	93	5 0½	20½	12½	29½	26½	31	18	11½	7½	9½	8½	8½	5½	17½	27½	13½	23½	15	31½	9½
4	96	4 11½	20½	12	31	27½	31½	18½	12	7½	10½	10	9½	5½	18	27	12	22½	16	32½	9½
5	96	4 10½	20½	12	30½	26½	33	18½	11½	7½	11½	9½	8½	5½	18	27	13	22½	15½	31½	9½
6	86	4 9	19½	12	29½	25½	30	17	11½	7½	10	9	8½	5½	17½	26	13	21½	14½	29	8½
7	93½	4 11	20	12	29	26½	30½	17½	12½	7½	10½	8½	9½	5½	19	27	13	22	16	31	9
8	113	5 2	20½	13½	31½	27	33½	19½	12½	7	11½	10½	9½	5½	19½	28½	14	23½	16½	31½	9½
9	118	5 0½	20	14	31½	29½	35½	19½	12½	7½	11½	10½	9½	5½	20	27½	12½	22½	16½	32½	9½
10	112½	5 0½	22½	13	31	27	34	19½	13½	7½	11½	10½	10½	6½	19	28½	13½	23½	16	32	9½
11	112	5 4½	20½	12½	32½	29	34	18½	12½	7½	10½	10½	9½	5½	21	30	14	24	17	34½	10½
12	90½	4 8	20	11	28½	25½	31½	17½	11½	6½	10	8½	8½	4½	17½	24½	10½	20	15	29½	8½
13	93½	4 9	21	13	29½	26	31½	18½	11½	7	10½	9½	8½	5	18	25½	12	20½	14	29½	8½
14	80	4 6	19½	11½	28	25	30	15½	10½	6½	9½	9	8½	5½	17	24½	10½	19	14	27½	8½
15	89	4 9½	19½	12	28½	25½	31½	17½	11	7	9½	8½	8½	5½	18	26	12	21½	14½	30	8½
16	99	4 9½	20½	12½	30	27	33½	18½	11½	6½	11½	10	9½	5½	17	25½	12	21	15	30	8½
17	77½	4 5½	21	11½	28	25	30½	18	11½	6½	9½	9½	8½	5	17	24	10	19	14	28	8½
18	108	5 1	20½	13	32½	27	32½	20	13½	7½	12½	10½	10½	6½	16	27½	12	22	16	33	10
19	94	4 11	20½	11½	29	26½	31½	18	12	7	10	9½	9½	5½	17½	27½	13	23	15½	31½	9½
20	93	4 10½	20½	12½	29½	26	31	18	11½	6½	10½	9½	9	5½	16½	26	12	21½	15½	30	9
21	127	5 0	21	12½	31½	27½	33	19	12½	7½	11½	10½	9½	5½	20	25	11	21	16½	32½	9
22	90	4 9	20	11½	29	26½	30½	17½	12	7½	10½	9½	8½	5½	16	24½	12	20½	15	29½	9
23	101	4 10	20½	12½	31½	28	32	18½	12½	7½	11½	10	9½	5½	16½	26	12	21½	15½	30½	9½
24	omitted.	4 10	20½	11½	29½	27½	32½	19	11½	7½	10½	9	8½	5½	16½	25½	12½	20½	15	30½	9½
25	omitted.	4 9½	20½	12	29½	27½	31	16½	11½	6½	9½	9	8½	5½	17	27½	12	22½	16	29½	9½
26	86½	5 0½	20½	12	29½	24½	30½	14½	12½	7½	10½	9½	9½	5½	19½	28½	12	24½	16½	33	9½
27	108	4 11	20	12½	30½	28½	34	20½	13	8	11½	10½	9½	6	17½	26	12	21	15½	28½	9½
28	112	5 1	21½	13	34	27½	34	20	13	7½	11	10½	10½	5½	16	28	13	23	16½	33½	9½
29	104½	5 1½	21½	13	31	28	32½	18½	12½	7½	10½	9½	9½	6	16	27	12	22½	16	32	9½

Appendix C (Males)—*continued.*

No.	Weight.	Height.	Size round head.	Round neck.	Round chest.	Round waist.	Round buttocks.	Round thigh.	Round calf.	Round ankle.	Round biceps	Round arm.	Round fore-arm.	Round wrist.	Length of spine.	Length of arm and hand.	Length from shoulder to elbow.	From shoulder to wrist.	From ankle to knee.	From ankle to hip.	Length of foot.
	lbs.	ft. ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
30	104	4 9½	20½	12½	31½	28	32½	20½	13	7½	11½	10½	9½	5½	17	27	12	21½	16	31½	9½
31	103	4 11½	21½	12½	32½	27½	32½	19½	12½	7½	10½	10½	9½	6	17	26½	12½	22½	15½	33½	9½
32	106½	5 0½	20½	11½	30½	28	32	18½	12½	7½	10½	9½	9	5½	18	29	14	24	16½	31½	9½
33	104	4 11½	19½	12	30½	29½	32	18	12	7½	9½	9	9	5½	17½	27	12½	22½	16	30	9½
34	94	5 0½	20½	12½	29½	26½	31½	18	12	7½	10½	9	9½	5½	16½	27	14	23	15½	30½	9½
35	89	4 10½	20½	11½	28	26½	30½	17½	11	6½	9½	9	8½	5½	17	26	12½	21½	15	32	9
36	omitted.	5 1½	21½	12½	32½	28	33½	20	13	8	11½	10½	9½	6	18	29	14	24½	17½	36	10
37	97	4 10	20	13½	32½	27½	33	21½	13	7½	11	9½	9½	5½	18½	26½	12	22	17	31½	9½
38	95	4 10	20½	12½	31	26½	31½	18½	12½	7½	10½	9½	9½	5½	16½	28	13	22½	16	33	9½
39	omitted.	4 10	20½	12½	28½	26	32	18½	11½	7½	10	9½	9	5½	18	26	12	21½	15½	30	8½
40	99½	4 9½	21½	12½	31½	28½	32	19	13	8	11½	10½	9	6	16½	25½	12	20½	15½	31	8½
41	103	5 1½	20½	12½	27	29	32	18	12½	7½	11	9½	9	5½	18	28½	13	23½	16½	32	9½
42	86	4 9½	21½	11½	29½	24	30½	17½	11½	6½	9½	9½	8½	5½	18½	26½	12½	23	16	31½	8½
43	90	4 9	19½	12	28½	25½	30½	17½	11½	7	9½	9	8½	5½	20½	25	12½	20½	15	30½	8½
44	86	4 9	20	12½	30½	27	29½	17	11½	7	10	8½	8½	5	16	27½	13	22	16	31½	9
45	omitted	4 9	20½	12½	30½	29½	32	19	12½	7	11	9½	9½	5½	16½	25	12	21½	15	31½	9½
46		4 10½	21½	11½	30½	29	31	17½	12½	6½	9½	9½	8½	5½	17	27½	12½	22	15	31½	9½
47		4 9	20½	11½	28½	26	31	17½	11½	7	9½	8½	8½	5½	17	25½	12	21	15	29	9½
48		4 7½	19½	11½	29½	25½	31½	18	11½	6½	10½	9	8½	5	17	26½	12	21½	15	30½	9½

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2:Man G-5 (1869-1880)1932 AZ2 Andamans AZ2

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Appendix C (Females).

No.	Weight	Height.	Size round head.	Round neck.	Round chest.	Round waist.	Round hot tocks.	Round thigh	Round calf.	Round ankle.	Round biceps	Round arm.	Round fore-arm.	Round wrist	Length of spine.	Length of arm and hand.	From shoulder to elbow.	From shoulder to wrist.	From ankle to knee.	From ankle to hip.	Length of foot.
	lbs.	ft. ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
1	84	4 7½	19	10	26	25	34	19½	11½	6½	8½	8½	8	5	15	25½	11	20	15	32	8½
2	88½	4 6	19½	10½	26½	27½	33½	19½	11½	7½	9	9	8½	5½	16½	25½	11½	20½	15	30	8½
3	96½	4 9	19½	10½	29	27½	33	18½	12½	7½	9½	9½	8½	5	18½	25	11	20	15	30	8½
4	97	4 4	19½	9½	25½	24½	30	17	10½	6½	7½	7½	7½	4½	17½	24½	11	19½	13	27½	7½
5	103½	4 10½	20½	11	31	29½	35	20½	12½	7½	10	9½	8½	5½	17	27	12	21½	16	31½	9½
6	88	4 6	19½	11½	29	25	34	19	11½	6½	9½	9	8	5	14	24	12	20½	15	30	8½
7	78	4 5	19½	10½	29	26½	30	17	10½	6½	9	8½	8	5½	19	24½	11½	19½	14	29	8
8	95½	4 7	20	11	29½	28	32	20	11½	7½	10	9½	7½	5	16½	26½	12	20½	14½	30½	8½
9	88	4 8½	19	11	28	25½	33½	17½	10½	6½	10	9	8½	5	18½	26	12	21½	15	30	8
10	86½	4 7½	20	10½	28½	25½	33½	20½	11½	7	9½	8½	8	5½	18½	26½	12	21	15	30	8½
11	81	4 6	20½	10½	27½	27½	31½	19	11½	6½	9½	8½	8	5½	18½	25	12	20½	15	30	8½
12	90	4 8½	19½	11	28	30½	33	18½	10½	7½	9½	9½	8½	5½	16½	25½	12	20½	15½	30½	8½
13	84	4 6½	19½	10½	26	Pregt.	33	16½	11	6½	8½	8½	7½	5	18	24½	11	19½	14	28	8
14	117½	4 6½	20½	11½	30	31½	39½	24½	14½	7½	13½	12½	10	5½	16	24½	11	19	15	29½	7½
15	104	4 10	19½	10½	29½	30	34½	18½	11½	7	10½	10½	8½	5½	18	25	12	20½	16	32	8½
16	92	4 10	20½	11½	30½	26½	34½	18	11½	7	9½	8½	8½	5½	14	27	11½	20½	14	32	9½
17	87	4 7½	20	10	27	27½	33½	20½	12	7	9	9	7½	5	16	25	11½	20½	15	29½	8½
18	75	4 6	20	10½	26½	25½	31½	17½	11	6½	8½	8½	7	5	14	25½	11½	20½	14	29	8½
19	88	4 6½	20½	11	29	31	35	18½	11½	7½	9	8½	7½	5½	14	26	11½	20½	14½	32	9½
20	113½	4 9	20½	11½	30½	31	38	21½	13	7½	11½	10½	9½	6½	18½	27½	14	24	14½	30½	8½
21	97½	4 7½	23½	11½	26	29	32	18½	12	7½	11	10½	9	5½	15	24	11½	20½	15	29½	8½
22	89½	4 7½	19	10½	28	27	33	17½	11	6½	8½	8½	7½	5	19½	26	12	21	15	30½	8½
23	80½	4 7½	19½	10	26	24	31½	16½	11	6½	8½	8½	8	5	18½	26	12	21½	15½	30	8½
24	92½	4 6½	20½	10½	29½	24½	33	18½	12	6½	10½	9½	9	6	15½	23	10½	19	15	30	8
25	omitted.	4 7½	20½	11½	23½	29	34½	20½	12½	7	11½	11½	9	5½	16	26	12	21½	15	31	9½
26	omitted.	4 6½	20½	10½	29	29½	35½	20½	11½	6½	10½	9½	8	5½	16	26½	12	21	15½	30	8½
27	85½	4 6½	20½	10½	29	26½	31½	19	11½	6½	9½	9	8	5	17½	25½	12	22	15	29	8½
28	100½	4 10	19½	11½	31	30½	34	18½	12½	7½	10½	10	9½	6	16	26½	12½	22½	15	31½	8½
29	omitted.	4 5½	19½	11½	30½	34	36½	22	11	7	10½	9½	8½	5½	15½	24½	11	19½	14	29½	8½
30	82	4 8	19½	10½	27½	25	33½	18	11½	7	9	8½	8	5½	15	26½	12½	21	16	31½	8½
31	91	4 8	19½	10½	29½	28	33	19½	11½	7½	10½	9½	8½	5½	14½	27	12	21	15½	31	8½
32	89	4 8	19½	10½	29	27	32	18½	12	7½	10	9½	8½	5½	15	26½	12½	22	15	29	8½
33	91½	4 8½	20	11	27½	28½	35	19	12½	7½	9	8½	8	5	17	26	12½	21½	15½	30	8½
34	97	4 5½	19½	11	29	32	33	19	13½	7½	11½	10	9	5½	16½	25½	12	21	15	29	8½

Appendix C (Females)—*continued.*

No.	Weight.	Height.	Size round head.	Round neck.	Round chest.	Round waist.	Round buttocks.	Round thigh.	Round calf.	Round ankle.	Round biceps	Round arm.	Round forearm.	Round wrist	Length of spine.	Length of arm and hand.	From shoulder to elbow.	From shoulder to wrist.	From ankle to knee.	From ankle to hip.	Length of foot.
	lbs.	ft. ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
35	103	4 9½	20½	11½	29	27	36½	21	13	8	9½	9½	8½	5½	18	27½	13	23	17	34	9
36	omitted	4 6½	21	10½	28½	29	35½	20½	12½	7½	9½	9½	8½	5½	16	24½	12	21	15	30½	8½
37	110	4 6½	20	11	29	26½	34	19½	11½	7½	10	9½	8½	5	15	23½	10½	19	15	30	8½
38	103	4 7	20½	11½	30	32	33½	18	11½	7	9½	9	8½	5½	14	25	12	21	15	31	8½
39	100	4 11½	19½	11	28	27½	33	19½	12	7½	9½	9	8½	5½	15	27½	12	21½	16½	32	9½
40	127	4 5½	19½	11½	33½	33½	38	25	13½	7½	13½	12½	10	6½	19½	24½	11½	19½	14½	29	8
41	135	4 7	20½	11½	30	29	36½	22½	13½	8½	12½	11	10½	5½	16	26	12	21	16	31	8½

Captain R. F. Taylor, late 15th Regiment, M.N.I., kindly afforded me much assistance in the preparation of these Tables.

2:Man G-5 (1869-1880)1932 AZ2 Andamans AZ2

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become a persistent book-name for the Andamanese. It has been a great puzzle to scientific men ever since, though it is now to be identified, as will be seen later, with "Mŏngebe, I am (an) Ŏnge," a phrase, which was perhaps pronounced and at any rate sounded in Colebrooke's ears as "Minggŏbie." His informant, in using it, apparently meant to explain that he was an Ŏnge, or as the Jarawas seem to pronounce the name,—an Inggo.

Relations with the English.—Since the establishment of the Penal Settlement in 1858 an Andamanese Home has been created in Port Blair for the use of the aborigines, and several attempts have been made to civilise some of them and to bring up the children to a Christian education. These attempts have met with no reasonable success, the "civilised" returning to their original savagery at the first opportunity, the children deserting the schools and, except in an instance here and there, retaining nothing of their early education in after life. The existing use of the Home is that of a free asylum to which every Andamanese that likes is admitted. He may stay as long as he pleases and go when it suits him. While there he is housed, fed and taken care of, and for the sick there is a good and properly maintained hospital. From the Home, too, are taken such little necessaries and luxuries as the people desire to friends at a distance and during each of the many tours taken round the coasts by the officials. In return the Andamanese of the Home are employed to help in catching runaway convicts, in collecting edible birds'-nests and trepang and other natural produce, and in making "Andamanese curios," from which a small income is derived and expended on them. They have never succeeded in acquiring any true idea of money for themselves and all their earnings have to be administered for them. It is indeed against local rules to give them money, as it is at once spent in intoxicants. The present policy, in short, is to leave them alone and to do what is possible in the conditions to ameliorate their lives. The administrative objects gained by establishing friendly relations with the tribes are the cessation of the former and much too frequent murder of shipwrecked crews, the external peace of the Settlement and the creation of a jungle police to prevent escapes of convicts, and the recapture of runaways.

In the days of Blair and Kyd, 1789—96, the tribes showed themselves to be practically uniformly hostile, despite the conspicuous consideration these early officials exhibited, and remained continuously so after the commencement of the re-establishment of the Settlement in 1858, attacking the working parties of convicts, just as the Jarawas do still, for iron and articles suitable to them and robbing the gardens started for food supplies. These practices had to be repressed by force, and efforts towards friendly relations had to be postponed until respect for the settlers was established. The procedure officially then adopted and carried out with such success in the end by Messrs. Corbyn, Homfray, Man, Godwin-Austen, and Portman in succession was the simple one of providing the Home and visiting the people in their own haunts, as opportunity arose, with suitable presents.

In Appendix B will be found an abstract of the Jarawa raids on the Settlement, which have been continuous since 1878, when they were first differentiated. In the interval they have attacked convicts, usually at their work, on 20 occasions and friendly Andamanese Camps on 12 occasions. That is, they have made 32 attacks in 30 years. In these attacks 27 convicts and 4 Andamanese have been killed; 7 convicts, 2 police constables, and 5 Andamanese have been wounded. In counter expeditions and searches for the raiders 3 Jarawas have been killed, 9 wounded, and 20 captured. Of the captured 18 have been released in a short time and 2 have died. It will be seen thus that the hostility of the tribe is towards all strangers, including their own people, and that the policy of capture, kindness in captivity, and release with presents has not up to date borne any good fruit whatever. This is a very different story to that of their almost equally wild congeners the Ŏnges.

II. Physical Characteristics.

Portman's and Molesworth's Enquiries.—The physical characteristics of the Andamanese have been considerably studied by Mr. M. V. Portman and Major W. S. Molesworth, and as their work has never been published, the

3: Temple G-5 (1901) 1903 AZ2 Andamans AZ2

141 following account thereof may serve to draw attention to it. It is to be found in 15 volumes, copies of which are deposited at the India Office, the Home Department Library in Calcutta, and the British Museum. Volumes 10, 11, 14 and 15 contain anthropometric measurements, and medical details of 200 Andamanese: thus—volume 10 of 50 South Andaman males, volume 11 of 50 South Andaman females, volume 14 of 50 North Andaman males, and volume 15 of 50 North Andaman females.

The remaining volumes are plantinotype photographs with explanatory letterpress of Andamanese. Volumes 1 and 2 typical heads: volume 3, heads, full face and profile: volume 4, adze and bow-making: volumes 5 and 6, bow and arrow-making: volume 7, rope-making and hut-building: volume 8, eating and drinking, packing and carrying bundles, utensils, attitudes, torch-making, greeting: volume 9, painting, tatooing, counting: volume 12, full length, full face and profile, view of males: volume 13, of females.

141 The following table summarises the results of this elaborate enquiry for general information:—
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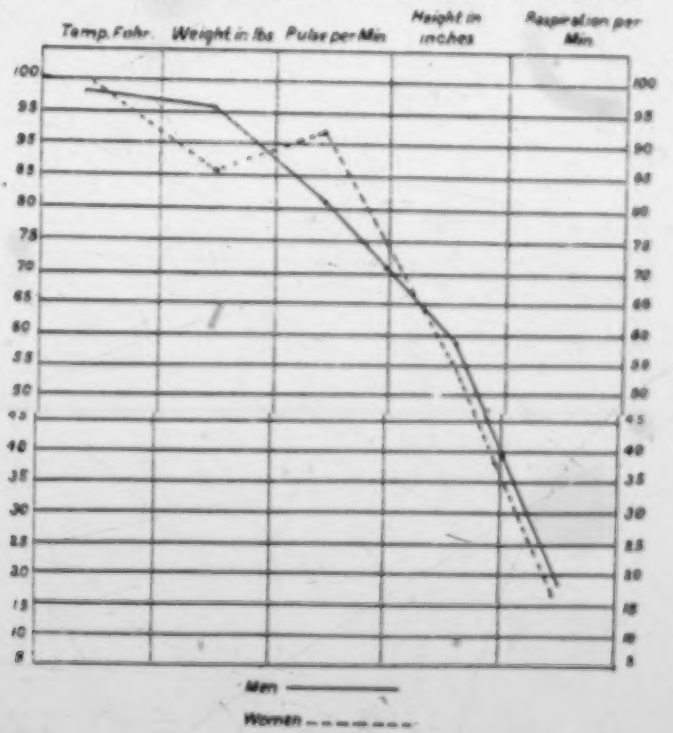
Andamanese Average.

	Height in Inches.	Temperature Fahr.	Pulse beats per minute.	Respiration per minute.	Weight in lbs.	
Men . . .	58½	99°	82	19	96 lbs. 10 ozs.	
Women . .	54	99°·3	93	18	87 lbs.	

and the accompanying diagram will show the relative physical qualities of the sexes of the adult Andamanese:—

RELATIVE PHYSICAL QUALITIES OF THE SEXES AMONG THE ANDAMANESE



These measurements admit of the comparison of the sexes among the Andamanese by diagram, thus :—

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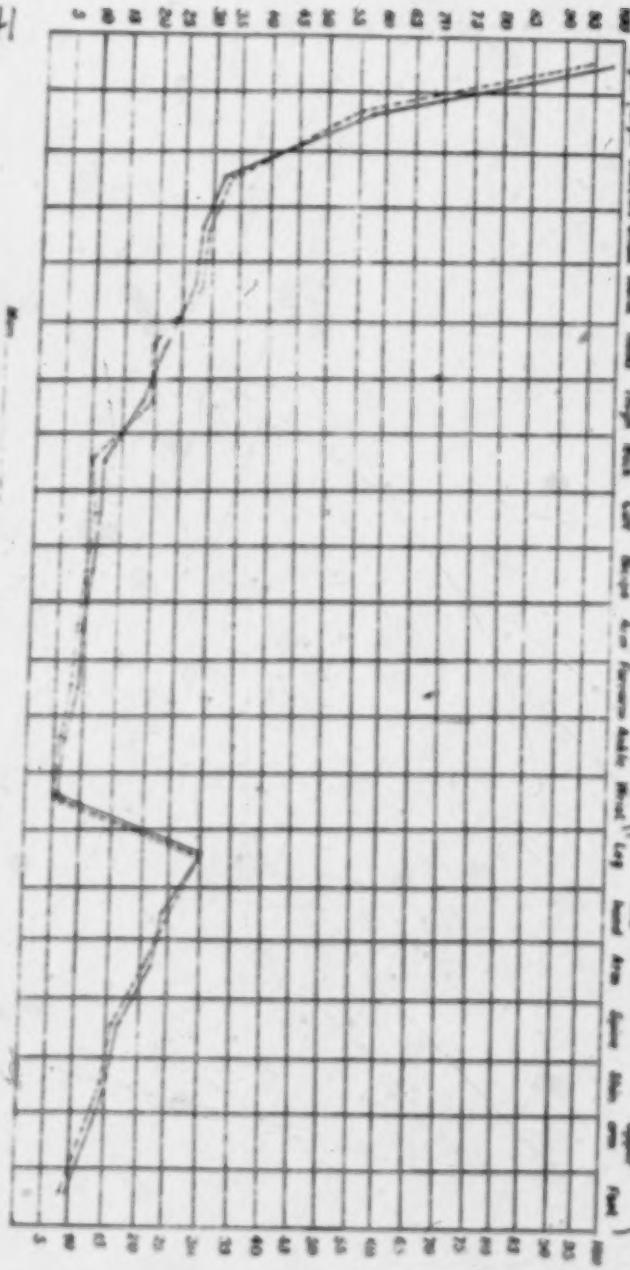

DIAGRAM COMPARISON THE SIZE OF THE SEXES AMONG ANDAMANESE.

[facing p. 55]

3: Temple G-5 (1901) 1903 AZ2 Andamans AZ2

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Man's Enquiries.—In addition to Portman's and Molesworth's measurements there are those taken by Man some 25 years ago of 48 men and 41 women, which give the following average results of much interest :—

Average weight of 40 and body and limb measurements of 48 Andamanese males.

1.	Weight	98·12 lbs.
2.	Height	55·73 inches.
3.	Size round head	21·00 "
4.	" " neck	12·30 "
5.	" " chest	37·94 "
6.	" " waist	27·08 "
7.	" " buttocks	31·98 "
8.	" " thigh	19·36 "
9.	" " calf	12·09 "
10.	" " ankle	7·19 "
11.	" " biceps	10·60 "
12.	" " arm	9·89 "
13.	" " forearm	9·05 "
14.	" " wrist	5·53 "
15.	Length of spine	17·44 "
16.	" of arm and hand	24·64 "
17.	" from shoulder to elbow	12·47 "
18.	" from shoulder to wrist	21·98 "
19.	" from ankle to knee	15·65 "
20.	" from ankle to hip	30·66 "
21.	" of foot	9·29 "

Average weight of 37 and average body and limb measurements of 41 Andamanese females.

1.	Weight	94·09 lbs.
2.	Height	55·40 inches.
3.	Size round head	19·96 "
4.	" " neck	10·86 "
5.	" " chest	28·84 "
6.	" " waist	27·23 "
7.	" " buttocks	33·52 "
8.	" " thigh	19·33 "
9.	" " calf	11·85 "
10.	" " ankle	7·14 "
11.	" " biceps	9·96 "
12.	" " arm	9·50 "
13.	" " forearm	8·41 "
14.	" " wrist	5·35 "
15.	Length of spine	16·58 "
16.	" of arm and hand	25·53 "
17.	" from shoulder to elbow	11·80 "
18.	" from shoulder to wrist	20·80 "
19.	" from ankle to knee	15·06 "
20.	" from ankle to hip	30·32 "
21.	" of foot	8.29 "

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High Temperature.—The high bodily temperature may be an indication of the low vitality characteristic of the race. The cause is obscure, unless it is to be traced to their largely carbonaceous diet or to saturation with malaria producing a condition of masked fever. It has been observed that they do not feel themselves to be otherwise than quite well when the temperature is over 100° Fahr., and that that condition does not affect their appearance or actions.

Breathing.—In view of the experiments made in European countries and the United States as to the relative breathing of the sexes, it is of interest that the breathing of both sexes among the Andamanese is abdominal or upper abdominal, the women showing scarcely any indication of their breathing, though the men show it well.

In the healthy younger Andamanese the breath is sweet and there is no distinctive smell from the body when clean, though they perspire freely. The older people with decayed teeth and tissues, have foul smelling breath and bodies, partly due to a mild form of scurvy, caused by absence of vegetable food at certain times of the year.

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582

Age.—The Andamanese male matures at about 15, attains full growth at about 18, and marries at about 26, he begins to "age" at about 40 and lives on

9:Sarkar D-5 (1948) 1962 AZ2 Andamans AZ2
Jarawa

123 411 painted with red ochre. It was perhaps left there for drying. The Jarawa would surely have returned just for this bow!

It was a straight piece of wood tapering at both ends. The outer surface was convex and was painted red, while the inner one was straight and smooth, and showed criss-cross designs and indentations. We then went to look for a 123 spring and found it at some distance behind a steep rock but there was no [312] water then. It appeared that the Jarawa had left this camp some time ago.

We then left Spike Island and sailed for Yeratia Jig. Here an old kitchen [172] midden was known to be another Jarawa haunt. No Jarawa was found even there, however. The kitchen midden was a mound strewn all over with animal bones. Fragments of typical Andamanese pottery and a blue stone bead were discovered there.

648 [721] In recent years the Jarawa raids have been rather more frequent. GUPTA (1955) has given a list of them in his report on these people. It is believed that the primary cause of the restlessness of the Jarawa is the shortage of game and other food material [3]. On the other hand the tribe appears to have been sufficiently provoked by the punitive expeditions. All the Jarawa villages that the punitive party came upon were burnt down. In the encounter of March 1911 a woman was captured alive and nobody knows what happened to her afterwards. The pregnant woman captured along with four children in 1938 off Bluff Island later on gave birth to a boy (SARKAR, 1952, Pl. IX, fig. 3) at Port Blair but it was difficult to tame her. After her delivery she attempted to swim away and was rescued from the sea. She would spend hours climbing a cocoanut tree. Her whereabouts were unknown during the Japanese occupation of the Andaman Islands during the last war. The young children were sent to the Mission at Car Nicobar, where the present writer studied them in 1948. One of them had died before.

726 [714] [302] On the other hand the Jarawa raids, according to the then executive Government officers, are also very brutal. Before they go out for a raid the Jarawa cover their chests with bark armour and paint their faces with patterns of white clay. The bark armour is stitched securely on the body by other persons and can only be removed by cutting off the stitches. These people [727] are in the habit of mutilating their victims. They take out their brains, their eyes, and their bodies are hacked all over. – The type of arrow they use is [411] almost a spear, as may be seen from fig. 4. This arrow was obtained by the present writer from the forest department officers of Long Island in 1951. It was used injuring a bush police officer of the night picket unit at Lakera Lunta in January of that year. The police, in return, shot one Jarawa dead.

726 ●141 The male nurse of the Long Island Hospital took the following body measurements of this dead man :

Height ... 5 feet 1 inch
Chest ... 36 inches

Fig. 4

[3] They have of late been reported from about the region of Bomlungta, Rangat Bay, etc. on the east coast of Middle Andaman. (The spelling "Ronga Bay" on the map is incorrect.)

9:Sarkar D-5 (1948) 1962 AZ2 Andamans AZ2
Jarawa

726 141

Right arm ... 2 feet 4 inches
Right index finger ... 4 inches
Right toe ... 2 inches
Length of right leg ... 2 feet 11 inches
Length of right foot ... 9 ½ inches

726 411 177 The iron blade of the arrowhead is 17 cm long and 4.9 cm broad at the base. It is mounted on a wooden shaft 86.7 cm long. The barb at the base consists of an ordinary iron nail which is bent at its sharp end and fixed with bark threads impregnated with resin. It must have been obtained from a forest camp during some raid.

726 114 According to GUPTA (1955) the above mentioned incident was not a premeditated raid. He thinks – after a careful inquiry into the above incident – that the Jarawa "came out in the open, early in the morning and walked right into the camp and did not attempt to shoot, [which] would warrant a presumption that they meant a friendly visit".

648 Since the last few years the Andaman Government has not encouraged any punitive expedition among the Jarawa. This is also evident from one of the Senior Officer's opinion quoted above. The forest workers, on the other hand, still have to face the Jarawa. They think that since no punitive action is taken against them they are gradually getting bolder. It is reported that the Jarawa beat the trunks of trees within their hearing. Consequently all these buttress beatings are immediately reported to the higher authorities and armed guards protecting the forest workers are alerted. If that is the case then the Jarawa do not attack without a warning! But who knows what they really mean? Do they want to communicate with us? Or is it a means of communication among themselves?

The Jarawa Problem

648 114 It has already been hinted at the problem of taming the Jarawa. It was one of the special aims of the Government of India to arrange a substation of its Department of Anthropology. As a result of this the present writer visited the Andaman Islands twice and was of the opinion that the substation of the Department of Anthropology should be stationed at Long Island and not at Port Blair. There were no express plans but to carry out anthropological studies of the aborigines of the various islands. It has not yet been possible to census the friendly Onge properly (SARKAR, 1960).

The primary desideratum appears to be a knowledge of the native language. As far as the present writer knows, there is no one in the various Government departments who is acquainted with the Andamanese language, not to mention the other languages spoken on the varius islands. The Onge

[4] A Jarawa vocabulary was collected from the captive pregnant Jarawa woman by Mrs. CHENGAPPA and Mrs. CHAUDHURI, and it has been published by the Andaman Government.

11: Cipriani E-3 (1951-1955) 1966 AZ2 Andamans AZ2
Onges

The slightly greater age
reached by the women may possibly be explained by their somewhat less arduous life physically, but biological factors may be the root cause. Despite their deceptively youthful appearance the menopause is over by the age of thirty-eight, at the latest, and they remain in good health thereafter, looking amazingly young. The oldest man I saw was Enagaghe, the head of one of the groups, and he could not have been more than fifty-five. He happily accompanied me on long and arduous trips into the forest, and climbed trees like a squirrel after honey and fruit; neither his appetite nor his zeal as a lover were impaired. His stomach managed to cope with something like a kilo a day of meat, skin and fat, plus fruit, boiled roots and honey. In a hot, damp, oppressive climate like that of the Andamans such a diet year after year cannot fail to produce a state of chronic intestinal poisoning likely to affect the organism as a whole, and may contribute to shorten life, despite an apparent physical vigour.

Connected, perhaps, with their excesses is the fact that the Onges' normal body temperature is much higher than usual; with a temperature reading of thirty-eight degrees centigrade they are in good health, with unimpaired appetite. I found an average temperature of thirty-seven point five degrees centigrade in males of various ages, the younger men tending to give the higher readings. The average in females was slightly higher than in males. I was able to observe for myself completely normal behaviour in Onges who by European standards would have been regarded as severely febrile. In part, as I have said, this may be due to diet and absence of salt, but it must certainly be regarded at least in part as a racial characteristic. It may, too, have some effect on their low vitality; it is interesting that temperatures in the Bushmen and pygmies of Africa, with their longer expectation of life, never vary far from the European norm.

These abnormally high temperatures are not a symptom of malaria. This is clinically unknown in the Andamanese although it is a serious menace to outsiders. Even a few hours on the island can lead to infection if precautions are not taken. I made all the men with me take their tablets regularly, even when propaganda in India against immunization as a Western importation led to objections, so that I had to force the tablets into their mouths myself to ensure that they were swallowed.

Semang ANT
Andamans AZ2
Oceanic Negritos 05

ON 141 be wrong to assume that the Negritos are brachycephalic. He believes that the mixed Negrito peoples are brachycephalic; the less mixed, the lower their cephalic index (proportional relation between width and length of skull) S 141 and thus, the less brachycephalic. The cephalic index of the Semangs of the Malay Peninsula is given as only 78-79; therefore, these people are not brachycephalic but mesocephalic.

A 141 [101] Although the Mincopies of the Andaman Islands have been known for quite a long time, they have as yet not been sufficiently studied from an anthropological viewpoint. /103/ However, from the few data which are available, we may assume that the average height of a man is 148.3 centimeters and 139 for the average woman. The cephalic index has been calculated to be 82.5 (in the south) and 83.0 in the north. Thus the Mincopies appear to be clearly brachycephalic, although the dolichocephalic skull is definitely not lacking A 144 among them. Dixon, therefore, regards the Mincopies as a mainly brachycephalic Negrito-Palae-Alpine racial element, however with a slight admixture of the dolichocephalic Proto-Negroid type (Fig. 12).

S 101 141 The Semangs, who are living in the Malay Peninsula, namely in North Perak, in Kedah, Rahman, Ranga and Kelantan, are somewhat taller than the Mincopies. Their average height has been measured to be 152.0 centimeters. (1)

1. However, Skeat and Blagden mention as average height of the Semangs 149.1 centimeters for men and 140.0 for women.